VOL. XL ---- NO. 115.

SECRETING THE EVIDENCE. PHELPS, DODGE & CO.'S CUSTOM HOUSE CLERK SENT AWAY.

An Important Witness Said to be Sick, but gelly in Europe-His Departure After Proceedings had Commenced-A Search Warrant to Seize the Books and Papers of the Firm not Served.

Since the first announcement of the while between the Government and Phelps. Dodge & Co. not a day has passed in which some levelopments have not been brought to light. Yesterday it was reported that the Cusouse clerk of the firm had suddenly gone noe. According to the statement made day last to a SUN reporter by Mr. William E. Dodge, he was lying sick at his residence, and had not been able to attend to his restorday at his house disclosed the fact that

THE STORY OF HIS DEPARTURE IS TRUE. When and where he had gone the domestic who answered the door bell was unable or unwilling reporter ascertained that he had gone to Europe, and that he sailed on some day between the 1st and the 5th of the present month. The estensi-ble reason given for his going is that he is sick, and that he takes this trip for the purpose of benefiting his health. But this going away so soon after the firm had been notified of the dispoveries made in their invoices, and just before the facts of the case had been made public, has at least a suspicious look. One of the persons who informed the reporter of the departure of the clerk said that Phelps, Dodge & Co. had sent him to Europe through the fear that in case this start as the start as the witness stand and made to.

The Wilness stand and made to.

away of his own accord, porter—Is It usual for Custom House clerks ree houses to swear to these involces? icial—No, not generally. Their duty is to hat the entries are put through the neces-channels promptly and properly, and to after the packages which are sent to the destore for appraisal. Some member of

THE FIRM USUALLY MAKES THE OATH to the value of the goods. I understand, rever, that Phelps, Dodge & Co. sometimes wed their Custom House clerk to make this

Reporter—Can you give me any of the real facts upon which this action of the Government against this firm is based?

Official No. I cannot. But if you can get hold of the affidavit on which the warrant to seize their books and papers was granted you will, perhaps, be able to get the information which you desire.

Do you know that such a warrant anted? ial—Yes. Judge Blatchford granted it after the facts of the case were placed in inds of the Collector. It was done while Davis was District Attorney. rter-Are you sure that you are right heial - Yes, sure. I got my information from urce which is perfectly trustworthy. The has made this statement before, has it not?

orter-Yes, in its first article on this sub ial I thought so, for I remember remarken I saw it, that it was true.

order—Then this affidavit, you think, conise facts of the case?

tal—You will certainly find in it and in

grant that this action is for FRAUDULENT UNDERVALUATION OF GOODS.

may not say that double invoices were it but it is generally understood among Cua-House officers and by the law officers of the ernment that in these cases for understaluathe fraud has been committed by means of the double invoices. These warrants are tast under the second section of the act of chill, 1807. This section provides that any go of the District Court for any district in United States, whenever it shall be made to ear to him by complaint and affidavit that fraud on the revenue has been committed any person engaged in the importation of chandise to any port within his district, it issue his warrant, directing the United es Masshal to enter the place where any is invoices, or papers relating to such merinvolces, or papers relating to such mer-

chandles are kept and to

SEIZE THEM

and produce them before him. This law is very attringent, and Judge Blatchford seidom grants a warrant of this kind unless he is satisfied from the affidavit and the statements of the Collector and the District Attorney that frauds have really been committed upon the revenue. Usually the Collector examines the facts given him by the informer, and if he is satisfied that frauds have been committed he sends the facts, with his opinion, to the District Attorney, who also examines them. If they both agree that an action should be brought they have the affidavit prepared, and then they go before the Judge and apply for the warrant to selze books and papers.

Reteriors. The

orter—The complaint and affidavit are by formal, are they not?

ind—Yes. They are on paper, and state ally the character of the fraud alleged, the ritations in respect to which it was committed the papers to be selzed.

orter—Who makes the affidavit?

cial—Anybody may make it. Generally it do by the Special Government Inspector, has the charge of the case. The informer makes it, as, if he did, the name of the lipal witness for the Government would be

witness for the Government would be This would work disadvantageously

After leaving the Custom House officer, the eporter went immediately to the United States Sourt Building in search of the affidavit and varant. The first person to whom he applied was a Mr. Keefe, a deputy clerk of the United tates bistrict Court. Mr. Keefe was found in he court room, sitting at his desk on the left of udge Blatchford, who was hearing the argument of some lawyers on a question in admiring

orter-Mr. Keefe, I would like to look at omplaint and affidavit on which Judge inford recently issued a warrant to selze looks and papers of Pheips, Dodge & Co. cefe (looking much surprised)—I have

or—Can you tell me where I can find it?
ide—Go up stairs to the clerk's office,
where all the papers are kept.

IF THEY ARE ANYWHERE, re there,
order—To whom shall I apply?
Anefe—To any of the clerks. No (smiling
ordy), you had better ask Col. Betts.
ording the stairs the reporter soon found

himself in the presence of the clerk of the United States District Court. Col. Betts, though busily engaged, pushed aside his papers, and politely asked, "Well, sir, what can I do for you?"

Reporter—Colonel, I called to look at the papers on which the warrant to seize Phelps, Dodge & Co.'s books and papers was issued.

Col. Betts—I do not know that such a warrant has been issued.

Reporter—But, Colonel, I understand that the warrant was issued by Judge Blatchford upon the application of Judge Davis.

Col. Betts (sharply)—You have not understood it from me.

I HAVE NOT SAID

that such a paper existed.

Reporter—But, sir, is it not your custom to allow the representatives of the press to have access to all the papers on record in cases of this nature?

Col. Betts—No. sir. Why, anybody might make a complaint against A. T. Stewart or any other of our prominent merchants, and a warrant might be issued. And do you think that I ought to give the papers to the press?

Reporter—Yes, sir. If they were issued in an action brought for defrauding the Government.

Col. Betts (with excessive dignity)—Well, sir, that is not my practice. I never allow anybody to see the papers in such cases, unless the warrant has been issued and exceuted and the action commenced.

commenced.

Reporter—Then I am to understand that as the warrant was never executed in this case. I cannot see the complaint and affidavit on which it was granted?

Col. Betts—You are to understand nothing

it was granted?

Col. Betts—You are to understand nothing about it from me, either one way or the other. I have already given the papers in the case to the press, and they have been published.

Reporter—Yes, sir, the practice and the captas, but not the complaint and affidavit, nor the warrant to selze the books and papers of the firm.

The World relates, in the following ex-tract, the difficulties experienced by a conscien-tious journal in getting at the truth about

the clerk said that Phelps, Dodge & Co. had sent joint to Europe through the fear that in case this stair -bould come to trial he might be put upon the witness stand and made to Tell. All. HE KNEW.

This person said further that the Custom House clerk knew about the so-called irregulation of the so-called irregulation of the clustom House clerk knew about the so-called irregulation of the clustom House. The World says:

Very often we hear complaints that the press that clearly concern the Uride endeavors can be addeduced in the Custom House. The World says:

Very often we hear complaints that the press that the Custom House, and the clustom House and the Custom House, when the following contensation was had:

Reporter It is reported to-day that some of the frauds alleged to have been committed by Phelps, Dodge & Co. upon the Government were saily committeed by their Custom House clerk the Custom House to whom he always goes on the following content his goods. Now people knowing this act are very apit to get an idea that the instruction House to whom he always goes on the his goods. Now people knowing this act are very apit to get an idea that the instruction House the custom House to whom he always goes on the following this act are very apit to get an idea that the instruction House to the following content his goods. Now people knowing this act are very apit to get an idea that the instruction House the following the proposition of the size of the following the proposition of the size of the following the proposition of the following the proposition will be proposition to the proposition of the following the proposition of the following the proposition will be proposition to the proposition will be proposition to th

The New Jersey Legislature Putting it Through - Erie to be Taxed-A General Ruitrond Bill Introduced.

TRENTON, Jan. 15 .- A bill incorporating the New York and Philadelphia Railway Company has been introduced into the Legislature, with the following incorporators:

pany has been introduced into the Legislature, with the following incorporators:

Geo. Richards. Cortland Parker. Henry Lewis, John R. Cacil, Henry D. Van Nostrand, Geo. A. Allen, Samuel C. Forbes. Algernon S. Cadwallader, Alexander P. Berthoud. Jacob Reigel, Iader, Alexander P. Berthoud. Jacob Reigel, Gustavis N. Abeel, Alfred S. Livingstone, William Walter Phelps, Robert B. Cacele. Sydney Cooper, James W. Thompson. John N. Veree. Wm. K. Mclivaine, Robert R. Carson, James H. Sullivan, Samuel K. Wilson, John Hulme, Abraham J. Stillman, Abram S. Hewitt, James Stewart, Jr., Thomas Lewmart Adel, Wm. A. Newell, Amos Clark, Jr., Charles K. Landis, Ami B. Clark, Thomas L. Mott, Wm. G. Thomas, Henry Carpenter, John Wolverton, Abraham Browning.

F. The capital stock is \$7,500,000 in shares of \$190 each. The road is to run from Jersey City, near Bound Brook, to Trenton, thence to some point along the Delaware river, where there may be a railroad to connect with, or where one may hereafter be built. Work is to be begun when 10,000 shares are subscribed for.

Mr. Flympton introduced a bill to tax the property of the Eric Railway Company and the Long Dock Company in Jersey City, repealing any acts or supplements by which these companies may be able to avoid taxation.

A bill for a general railroad law was introduced by Mr. Canfield.

The Baxter Street Mission.

The barroom chapel in John DeLong's colored sailor's boarding house, 42 Baxter street, was again the scene of devotion and prayer last night. The congrega-tion consisted of a motiey collection of both sexes and all colors, and the attention of alliwas rivetted to the exercises which began by the congregation singing "Rock of Ages."

Mrs. Doolittle is confident that her good work, thus

begun amid haunts of vice and dissolute characters, will become a permanent feature, and she proposes will become a permanent feature, and she proposes soon to establish nightly meetings. The congregation increases in numbers every dieeting night, and the most encouraging report of the number of couverts is made by the good woman who has established the mission. In justice to Mr. John DeLong, the proprietor of the boarding house, it should be stated that his house has not been a dance house since be occupied it. In former years under a different proprietor it had a bad reputation, but under its present management it was never anything else than a colored salors boarding house with a bar attached. The latter has now been removed through the instrumentality of Mrs. Doointile, assisted by Mrs. DeLong, to make room for the chapel.

Ex-Mayor Kalbfleish Dangerously Ill. The Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, is dangerously ill at his residence, Bushwick avenue, near Grand street, Williamsburgh. A few days ago he contracted a severe cold which settled into con

Early yesterday morning a freight train ran off the track on the Pennsylvania road, near Rahway. Part of the cars were loaded with whiskey, and the trackmen applied themselves alternately to work and to liquor. Herore daylight most of them were unconscious. One of them was found badly frozen a short distance from the disaster. The track was obstructed for several hours.

The Steamship Eric Burned at Sea. BARBADOES, Jan. 13, via Havana, Jan. 14. The steamship Eris, Capt. Thiklepaugh, of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company's line, which salled from Rio Janeiro on the 26th of December for New York, via West India ports, was burned at sea on the 1st of January off Pernambuco. All on board were sayed.

Missourl's New Senator. Sr. Louis, Jan. 15.-Col. L. V. Bogy was declared United States Senator in joint session of the

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1873. THE MOBILIER BRIBERY.

THE TESTIMONY OF DR. DURANT AND C. S. BUSHNELL.

Ten Thousand Dollars to Secure the Election of Senator Harlan-Also, \$10,090 to Elect Senator Thayer-Mr. Bushnell's Opinion of the Innocents.

Chairman, to inquire into the Credit Mobilier charges, resumed its session at 10 o'clock to-day, and continued the examination of Thomas C. Durant. Pe testified as follows:

charges, resumed its session at 10 o'clock to-day, and continued the examination of Thomas C. Durant. He testified as follows:

The Pacific Railroad stock and bonds given Mr. Brooks, with the one bundred shares of Gredit Mobilier, were given in consequence of a special agreement. Mr. Brooks aclaimed more than one hundred shares of Credit Mobilier, and the compromise was made on Pacific Railroad slock and bonds. They were not given to Mr. Brooks as dividends on Credit Mobilier. The dividends of Credit Mobilier, prior to the Ames contract, were light, and did not amount to much. The Oakes Ames contract was made subject to the approval in writing of all the stockholders of the Union Tacate Railroad Gompany. The special agreement between witness and Mr. Brooks was made between 1 ebrarys and April, 1857. The Credit Mobilier stock at that time was and Mr. Brooks was made between 1 ebrarys and April, 1857. The Credit Mobilier stock at that time was calmed that he was entitled to 200 shares—420,000—of Credit Mobilier stock under the special agreement, and witness did not want to let him have that much, as the stock had increase on a \$200,000. Had no zonowledge either directly or indirectly of any member of Congress being influenced by Credit Mobilier stock. Witness calmed the increase made \$200,000. Had no zonowledge either directly or indirectly of any member of Congress being influenced by Credit Mobilier stock. Witness claims that the stock stinding in Mr. Ames's name as trustee belongs to the company, and he has

A SULT AGAINST MR. AMES

to recover, if he can ever catch him in New York to serve the papers. Never made arrangements to let any member of Congress have stock except in the case of Mr. Boyer of Pennsylvania and Mr. Brooks. He supposed the road was through with anything it want did not congress. Was not alraid of any congressional investigation. Thought the first mortisage bonds and thim have two hundred shares of credit Mobiler stock. Witness claims of the check of the check of the congress.

By Mr. Brook

to secure the election of Grant. It seemed to have rather gone past, and I paid if:

C. S. Bushnella's Testimony.

Mr. C. S. Bushnell was sworn, and said he came voiuntarily without a summons. He testified:

Was a trustee under the Oakes Ames contract after the road had been built to the one-hundred a meridian. The Credit Mobilier was between \$3.00,000 and \$1,000,001 in debt when the increase of stock was made. Witness placed about \$20,000 worth of that stock on the market, it was finally decided to seil the stock on the market, it was finally decided to seil the bonds which they had on hand. Witness was appended to sell the bonds which they had on hand. Witness was a spenned to sell the bonds when the first of the first of the first of bonds were sold. When Credit Mobilier act ashore, Mr. Ames went to his friends in Congress and out of Congress to get them to take stock, and all men who did take stock should be proud of it. Witness had a letter from a prominent bank where the Credit Mobilier was thrown out, as the bank would have nothing to do with it, because they thought there was fraud and corruption. He thought a great wrong was being done by this investigation. There was

the merchant, who takes them to a flector and swears to their truth. They sent to the easiler, who receives the to the cashier, who receives the representation with a high Custom House official a portion of which is as follows:

A MISTAKE IN HIS FAVOR deution of the amount of duties. And it to do this there must be a collusion it to merchant and the entry clerks of ic Custom House and the Naval Office; en if that were effected the swindle strip be detected when the entry and strip Bure sammed by the clerks in the farm who were the same and the control of the same and the control of the same and the control of the same and the same and

At five minutes past 12 o'clock the committee adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The Action of Congress. Washington, Jan. 15.—The House to-day beloon were held in all the churches throughout adopted without a division the amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill repealing the ninth section of the Army Appropriation bill of

Important Testimony Before the Wilson Special Committee. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- The Wilson Spe-

cial Committee resumed business at 11:30 o'clock. H. C. Crane testified as follows:

Was Assistant Treasurer of the Credit Mobilier until May, 1887, and am now a stockholder in that organization. IA document authenticated by affidavit was shown witness. It contained the names of those holding stock in the Union Pacific Railroad Company and Credit Mobilier at the same time, together with the dividends. Witness testified as to the correctness of the record. Had no books or papers showing the dividends and allotments, or the action taken by the Credit Mobilier and the content of the record. Had no books or the testion taken by the Credit Mobilier endorsing and ratifying the Ames contract. Mr. Durant has copies. He was made Assistant Treasurer and Secretary of the Ames Trustees in October, 1887. At the meeting of the Trustees a resolution was passed to purchase the first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Kairroad, which the Trustees pain for at whatever price was authorized. The books of the Trustees of the Ames contract would show what they brought, where they obtained money, and all about the transactions. Witcess showed that the dividends on the Ames contract aggregated 5t5 per cent.

THE INCHEASE OF STOCK.

On the 26th of January, 1867, the capital stock of the H. C. Crane testified as follows:

mes to deliver two hundred and odd shares of Credit Ames to deliver two, huddred and odd shares of Credit Mobilier stock to certain members of Congress. Mr. Ames had informed me that he had disposed of that amount of stock had the members expected him to fulfil his engagements. Never heard Ames say he would place the shock where it would be of most good, but that it would be bad policy to break his engagements, and I also thought so, I am surprised that while gentlemen were willing to take the stock st 97, they had not the moral courage to say they did so when it was worth from 200 to 300 per cent.

The committee, at 6 o'clock, adjourned till of the Innecents.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The Special Committee of the House, of which Judge Poland is Chalman, to inquire Into the Credit Mobilier.

7:30 o'clock.

At the evening session Thomas C. Durant was examined at great length, and answered many of the questions after a reference to the books of the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier.

THE PUNERAL OF NAPOLEON

FUNERAL SERVICES ELSEWHERE.

ROME, Jan. 15.—Funeral services for the late ex-Emperor Napoleon were held in this city today. Cardinal Bonaparte, who was unable to go to Chiselburst, was present.

Milan, Jan. 15.—The obsequies of the late ex-Emperor of France were celebrated in this city to-day, and were participated in by immense crowds of people. The Mayor and Prefect and the troops stationed in the city also took part in the ceremonies.

MARIA SHUFFLIN'S DEATH.

high section of the Army Appropriation bill of 1851 in reference to the interest on the Pacific Railroad bonds.

Mr. Farnsworth offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Select Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier to inquire whether any fees have been paid by either of those companies to any member of the House as attorney or counsel; also, whether any sums have been paid by or solicited from either of them to assist in the election of members.

What was Done by Ten Cents Worth of Seventeenth Ward Whiskey.

At a quarter past 12 o'clock yesterday as Roundsman Reilly was passing through East Eleventh street he was informed that the body of a woman was lying in No. 41s. and the informant said that he thought a murder had been committed. The roundsman went there. Passet committed. The roundsman went there. Passing through the hallway of the number indiated he entered the rear house. On the first floor of this tenement he found the remains of Maria Shumin. The corpse was lying on the floor in front of a stove. On the right temple there was an incised wound about three inches in length. The arms and breast bore evidences of a severe beating. There were several stabs on the body, and the scalp, from the forehead to

the crown of the head, was removed and thrown

VESPERS IN THE CLOISTER.

THE ICE-BOUND CONVENT ON THE OLD LORILLARD ESTATE.

Winter without and Summer Within-The Vesper Song Some Facts about Convent Life and the Ladies of the Sacred Beart. Immediately after the ley rain storm of Sunday a Sun reporter reached the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Manhattanville. The whole of the Gothic structure, from the finial cross on Over Thirty Thousand Persons Witness the Obsequies—A Deputation of Paris Workmen with the Head of the Procession—The Distinguished Monraers.

London, Jan. 15.—More than 25,000 persons, including Prince Christian, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Teck, viewed the body of the late Emperor Napoleon while lying in state. Notwithstanding the pressure of the immense crowd, there were but few accidents, and those were of a slight character.

Immense crowds of people collected at Chiselhurst this morning to witness the funeral procession. One thousand Metropolitan policemen lined the roadway loading from the house where the ex-Emperor died to the chapel where the funeral services were held. Flags were displayed at half mast, and the bells were tolled. Although 10 o'clock was the hour designated for the procession to move from the late residence of the Emperor, it was thirty minutes.

The velocity of the snow-covered ground, was acased in a glittering mail of ice. The snow still covered most of the ground, but over it was now spread a coat of crystal. Icicies hung from sow spread a coat of crystal. Icicies hung from sow spread a coat of crystal. Icicies hung from sow still covered most of the ground, but over it was now spread a coat of crystal. Icicies hung from sow spread a coat of crystal. Icicies hung from sow still covered most of the ground, but over it was now spread a coat of crystal. Icicies hung from sow still covered most of the ground, but over it was now still covered most of the ground, but over it was now still covered most of the ground, but over it was now still covered most of the ground, but over it was now still covered most of the ground, but over it was now still covered most of the ground, but over it was now still covered most of the ground, but over it was now still covered most of the ground, but over it was now still covered most of the ground, but over it was now still covered most of the ground, but over it was now still covered most of the ground, but over it was now still covered most of th the great tower to the snow-covered ground,

placed at half mast, and the bells were tolled.
Although 10 o'clock was the hour designated for the procession to move from the late residence of the Emparor, it was thirty minutes after that time when the hearse which was to convey the remains to the chapel drew up in front of the grand entrance to the mansion. A deputation of Paris workmen, who were to walk at the head of the procession, arrived at the same time. They work immortelles in their costs, and carried wreaths of yellow flowers in their hands. On both sides of the hearse were the imperial arms, surmounted by the letter N. A great crowd, which steadily increased, surrounded the hears. Procession started for the chapel at 10 o'clock, and moved in the following order: A man bearing the trivelor, home on an est site ent at the last moment before the cortect moved. The department of working mear from Fars, without The hearse, drawn by eight horses, driven by a post. The mearners, circle thands, bearing aloft a golden crincity.
The chapitan of working mear from Fars, without The hearse, drawn by eight horses, driven by a post. The mearners, eight hundred in all, including the hearse, drawn by eight horses, driven by a post. The mearners, eight hundred in all, including the hearse was at the chapel in the prince in period was very long, and the hearse was at the chapel in the prince in period was very long, and the hearse was at the chapel. The Prince Imperial was very paile, and exhibited traces of the anguish he has undergone. The Empress Engelie was tool lito the carties, and others.

The prince Imperial was very long, and the hearse was at the chapel. The Prince Imperial was very paile, and exhibited traces of the anguish he has undergone. The Empress Engelie was tool lito the carties, the pollucian of the conducted the musical portion of the services. The remains were deposited with his choir, and conducted the musical portion of the services. The prince Imperial was very long, and the prince Imperial was very long, and the prince Imperial was very lo

the removal of the body to France for final interment.

The Prince Imperial and Prince Napoleon returned from the chapel in one carriage. They were cheered by the crowds through which they passed. At least thirty thousand persons gathered to witness the funeral procession.

Queen Victoria did not attend the funeral in person, but was represented by the Right Honorable the Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's household.

The Sherie's of London have united with the Town Council of Edinburgh and the Vestry of Richmond in resolutions of condolence with the Empress Eugén e.

One of the persons who cams from France to attend the funeral of Napoleon brought with him some soil dug from the garden of the Tuileries, which he strewed over the collin after it was deposited in the sacristy of the chapel at Chiselburst.

Many French sples were present at Chiselburst this morning while the funeral services were taking place.

FUNERAL SERVICES ELSEWHERE.

heavenly voices above, swelled out the
DEUS IN ADJUTORIUM
of the Even Song of the Church. Kellogg, nor
Lucca, nor Nilsson never uttered such tones, or
ever expressed the soul of devotion in such
scraphic notes as melted on the car of the reporter during that Vesper service in the Convent. No doubt the wild, wierd, wintry scene,
whose uncomfortable beauty still lingered in
memory as a contrast to the lights, and warmth,
and music, and glowing beauty of the interior
of that little chapel increased the effect. However that may be, that reporter still contends
that no such Gloria, and Laus tibl, and Aliclula was ever rendered by a trained, professional
singer.

that no such Gioria, and Laus tibl, and Alisluia was ever rendered by a trained, professional singer.

At the conclusion of the Even Song a priest in rich vestments, accompanied by two altar boys in red cassocks and white surplices and with long tapers in their hands, entered the sanctuary, and with the usual ceremonies the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given. Then, in the same order and manner they had entered, the 300 young worshippers glided out, each couple bowing before the altar before they turned to leave the chapel. The Latin Office of the nuns was then chanted by the occupants of the stalls, and soon the chapel was empty save a few worshippers who lingered around the altar and the solitary visitor. From Madame I., a venerable lady of the sacred Heart, our reporter gleaned on this and former visits to Manhattanville much of the following information:

At the commencement of the present century the old Order of the Church, but particularly the Order of the Society of Jesus, had received a blow from which it seemed they would never recover. About that time two Jesuit confessors found in two devout young girls, their penitents, the elements which they believed would enable them to found a new order for women in the Church, one peculiarly calculated to meet the new occasions which teach new dutles. These young devotees were Margaret Marie Alcoque and Madeleine Sophie Barrat. By education, birth, and nature they were fitted for their mission. But Madame Barrat, though the special spiritual direction and care of the Society of Jesus, and like that order, it always attracts the most cultivated and intellectual minds to the seclusion of its cloisters.

In the United States there are fifteen houses of this order. These fifteen houses are scattered over three provinces.

The Eastern Province has its Mother House at Kenwood, near Albany, N. Y. Its Mother-Gen-

of the final process states and the scale from the foreneed to division. Where scaled as the correct to the correct correct of the correct correct and throw when in the Correct correct and the correct corre

ly from each house and province, which include not only the financial affairs, but the annual his-tory of each establishment. Not only the name, but

THE PERSONAL HISTORY OF EACH LADY is given in these reports. There is also a general summary of the annual administration of affairs, the reception of postulants, novices, and members, and the status and duties of each individual in the house. These reports are condensed and lithographed in Paris; lithographing and condensation both are done by members of the community. These condensed reports are issued with the private mark of the Mere Generale upon them, as private and confidential reports to the various convents of the Sacred Heart throughout the world. It requires a six months' postulance and two years' novitiate to become a Lady of the Secret Heart. They take the title of Madame added to their own surname, as Madame Thompson, Madame Goetz, or Madame Burrat. They are Sisters only to each other, Madames to the world. Most of the ladies bring with them a dowry and their own wardrobe. This, however, is not necessary. THE PERSONAL HISTORY OF EACH LADY

A VERY DISTINGUISHED CONVERT,

A VERY DISTINGUISHED GONVERT,

who has become a Lady of the Sacred Heart within the last five years, was an impoverished daughter of the sunny South, who was recommended by her confessor simply on account of her fitness for the life, as evidenced by her piety, intelligence, and exaited character.

The dress of the order is very quaint, but not so artistic and graceful as that of the Sisters of Mercy, or of the Visitation, or the Ursulines; nor so picturesque as the white robes of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. A black band on the forehead is almost concealed by the deep frill of a sheer white muslin cap, plaited in full broad plaits. A black veil is fastened on the head and floats far down the back over the full plaited and trained skirt of the black habit. A round cape covers the shoulders, falling to the waist. From the girdle hangs the usual cruciffs and rosary worn by all nuns. The lay sister's dress is scarcely distinguishable from that of the Lady of the Sacred Heart. Her cap frill is not so wide nor is it of the same fine and sheer muslin, but the details of the dress are not noticeably different. On these lay sisters devolve all the servile work of the houses. Five years after a lady takes the black veil of the order she receives a silver cross and ring and makes her final yows.

From the time she takes her last yows her life is strictly cloistered; but there is no reason to suppose it is gloomy or unreasonably ascetic. It is said by those who have sisters nisces, and other relatives in convents, that they invariably find them cheerful, and that the

It is said by those who have sisters, nisces, and other relatives in convents, that they invariably find them cheerful, and that the PREPS BEHIND THE CLOISTER BARS which are given the visitors are very pleasant. Soveral hours, in half hours at a time, are given to recreation, and conversation is unrestrained at such times save by the ordinary rules of good breeding. Laughter rings out merrily through the corridors from the community rooms, or in the garden of a summer evening, as some amusing anecdote or wittleism falls from the lips that smile under those broad cap borders. Games of every description, even tenpins and croquet, are played by the white handed inmates of the cloister; and all their pursuits and occupations are calculated to make their piety reasonable and their reason plous. "I am sure," said Mme. T. to the representative of The Sun, "we ought to be happy even if we had only this world's advantages and comforts in view. We are provided with a beautiful and cheerful home, elevating studies and occupations, the care of young girls and little children. We have ample time for recreation and have no care for the future. We have the most implicit faith in God's care for us. I remember the time when we, this community now at Manhattanville, were living in Houston street, we did not know where we would get our next barrel of potatoes from; we made a special prayer in the chapel for them, and before twenty-four hours they came."

Madame T. is quite an old lady now, but her face was radiant with a child-like faith as she said these words, that made her look twenty-four hours they came."

"Is it true, Madame T.." queried our reporter, "that the Empress Eugenie was a pupil of the Sacred Heart in Paris?"

"Yes." replied the old lady, "and after her elevation to the throne of France she gave our order substantial proofs of her regard. You may not know that in the convent where the Empress was a pupil, Madame Bonaparte, a niece of the First Napoleon, was one of the ladies. Oh, yes," continued she with smilling

THE CRUISE OF THE EDGAR STUART. From Aspinwall to Cuba-Successful Land-

ing of Arms and Ammunition on the Cuban Coast-Safe Arrival at Key West. Key West, Jan. 15.—The steamer Edgar Stuart arrived here on the 19th inst. She is under command of Capt. Rudolph Sommers, formerly of the United States Navy, which service he left in 1868, since which time he has been in the service of the Cubans, and is pretty well landings of arms, &c., on the Cuban coast. His property on the island of Cuba is said to have property on the Island of Cuba is said to have been confiscated by the Spanish Government in 1870, but the captain says he has never to his knowledge owned any property on that island. He left New York for Aspinwall on the 4th of December with a part of a crew for the Edgar Stuart, and arrived at Aspinwall on the 19th, expecting to find the Stuart in condition to leave on the 28th. Such not being the case he left on the 28th of December, and arrived off the coast of Cuba on the 28th. He touched at a place known to him as Port Lino, and sent messengers into the interior to the Cuban chiefs to inform them that the steamer would be back in time or four days, and to have a force there to reduce the total of the coast. As the steamer then proceeded to the norm as Port Onto. The steamer then proceeded to the norm as to coast, and on the 1st of January

as Port 0 to. The steamer then proceeded to the norm set coast, and on the lat of January arrived at Part Quao, a small Cuban hamlet on the coast, where parties were ready to receive the arms and ammunition.

Half the cargo was landed here on the 1st inst., and all moved into the country at once. The same day the steamer proceeded back to Port Lino, arriving there on the 2d inst. The parties here were also ready to receive the balance of the cargo, and it was discharged the same day. Then coasting along the south coast on leaving Port Lino, a Spanish gunboat was sighted at a distance of about ten miles; but as the gunboat did not interfere, or give chase to the captain's knowledge, he did not trouble himself with her. This is the only war vessel he met from Cape Mercy to Cape San Antonio, although coasting within five or six miles of the land. He left Port Lino on the 2d inst.

At about eleven miles off San Antonio the machinery of the Stuart broke down. The vessel was put under canvas and with great difficulty she got off the Cuban coast, as the wind was blowing a gale from the northwest. She reached key West under sail, and is now coaling here. The Stuart took eleven Cuban passengers from Aspinwall, one of whom is Col. Aguero, to whom, the captain says, great credit is due for the strangements as to the landing and prompt

arrested and taken before Recorder Parsells. Not coming under his jurisdiction, and the New York authorities not sending for them, they were yesterday discharged. They say that they were employed to run women from Ward's Island with which to stock the dens on Water street. A few articles of clothing are taken along, so that the women may be disguised. The Recorder has a frock and woulen nubla, which the owner can have. Mr. Comors said he was not sux jost to prosecute the men, as they belong to a gang well known around Peck slip, and he fears the consequences.

Giving Away \$185,000. The contest over the will of James Suydam, late of New Brunswick, N. J., has been abandoned. By

Wrecks on the Newfoundland Coast.
HALIFAX, Jan. 15.—The Newfoundland jour-nals contain the following news: Schooner Elizabeth of near Miguelon. The crew was saved.

A Spurious Business Manager. BINGHAMTON, Jan. 14.—One J. R. Pickett, alling himself Ole Bull's business manager, after hav ling made full preparations for a grand concert by the Ole Buil troupe, borrowed money from the proprietor of the Academy of Music for which be gave a hogus order, victimized the hotel keepers and newspapers, and disappeared. Elmira and Owego have also been picked by Pickett. The police are after him.

Ball of the Liucoln Union. Last night the Lincoln Union Club of the Ninth Ward gave their fourth annual ball at Apollo Hall. The hall was filled to repletion by the residents of the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards. Among the prominent gentlemen present were the Hon. Thomas Stewart, Fire Com-missioner Gsiway, ex-Alderman White, Gilbert J. Orr, and Chas. O. thag. MATILDA HERON'S ILLNESS.

THE TERMINATION OF A JOURNEY OF THREE THOUSAND MILES.

Suffering in the Park Hospital-The Story Told by a Child.

Yesterday forenoon an officer from the Liberty street police station called at the Merchants' Hotel, in Cortlandt street, and asked Mr. Schenck, the proprietor, whether any trunks bearing certain numbers had arrived from San Francisco. He said that a lady had arrived from that city by the morning train, and was then at the police station very ill. Mr. Schenck replied that no such trunks had been received. About half an hour afterward two boxes marked with the specified numbers, together with the name of Mrs. Byrne, were received at the hotel. The proprietor informed the police of their arrival, and shortly afterward he was summoned by the housekeeper, who informed him that a lady and a little girl were occupying the parlor, the former being, she said, either "in a fit, crazy, or under the influence of narcotics." Mr. Schenck

former being, she said, either "in a fit, crazy, of under the influence of narcotics." Mr. Schenck went to the parlor and discovered the lady sitting in a chair almost insensible. As he entered she fell from her seat, striking her head violently against the floor, but apparently without sustaining any serious injury. Nearly all the female servants of the hotel and many guests were congregated in the room and on the landing. The only one who seemed to be thoroughly self-possessed was a remarkably pretty and intelligent little girl, who stood beside the chair, On being asked who the lady was, she astonished the landlord by replying that she was Matilda Heron, and added that she was ber daughter. Bijou Heron.

Mr. Schenck had the great actress taken to the Park Hospital. The surgeon in charge of the hospital assured all inquirers that Miss Heron was suffering from hysteria, resulting from the exhaustion incidental to her protracted overland journey from San Francisco. He did not consider her case very serious, and thought she would probably be well enough to be discharged to-day. The little girl said that her mother, with the exception of some slight attacks of asthma, to which she is subject, had been in good health since the beginning of their journey. While on board the ferry boat, crossing to New York, she first complained of being ill, and when the boat arrived at the pier she asked a man to assist her in carrying some small parcels to the Merchants' Hotel. Soon afterward she sank back in her seak and fainted. The man, who had been paid in advance, quietly put down the parcels and walked away. One of the passengers summoned Officer Thomas, who was on guard at the ferry, and the lady and her little daughter were taken to the Liberty street police station. Here, Bijou said, "the gentleman behind the deak took mamma's purse away, and allowed her to sleep in a chair for about twenty minutes." She awoke refreshed, and showed how "mamma slept in the boat. She leaned back in her seat, with her eyes closed, and showe

A New Departure on the Street Question— Gas Meters Again—Mr. Cogswell's Con-test for Mr. Onkiey's Seat.

ALBANY, Jan. 15 .- A resolution was offered this morning by Mr. Pierson, Chairman of the Committee on Cities, that the new charter for the city of New York, introduced by Speaker Cornell, be immediately printed and laid before the members, that it may be speedily acted on.

STREET OPENINGS.

Mr. Crary of New York introduced a bill creating three commissions, to consist of three per-sons each, to be appointed by the Supreme Court, who are to have charge of all street or the ings between Fifty-ninth and ason streets in the city of New York. It divides the city into three districts and abolishes the present street commissions. The Commissioners are to file with the Supreme Court estimates of costs, damages, &c.

damages, &c.

Another member from New York will introduce a bill placing the whole power in the hands of one Commissioner, to be appointed by the Supreme Court. GAS AND GAS METERS. Mr. Donohue of Kings introduced a bill at

Mr. Donohue of Kings introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of an inspector of Meters for New York and Brooklyn at a salary of \$5,000. It is substantially the same bill that has been presented for several years, known as a striking bill; albeit the gas companies have always succeeded in killing it either in committee or by the votes of the rural members. It remains to be seen whether this Legislature will follow in the footsteps of its predecessors in this instance.

PAY OF THE FURNIES. PAY OF THE FIREMEN.

Mr. Blackie of New York introduced a bill relative to paying the firemen of that city. It fixes the salary of foremen at \$1,500 per year; assistant foreman, \$1,300; firemen, \$1,200; and engineers, \$1,200.

gineers, \$1.20.

A bill was introduced to meet the recommendations made by Gov. Hoffman relative to bribery at elections. It makes the charge of having sold a vote ground for challenge against a person offering to vote; and if proved, perpetually disfranchises the person conveted, and prevents his ever after holding office or voting.

COGSWELL Vs. OAKLEY.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections met this morning. Messrs. Corswell and Oakley were present. An adjournment was taken until next week, when both parties will appear with counsel, and the case will go on.

In the Senate, Chatfield rose and requested that as he was to be absent, the final vote in the Curties case be postponed until next Tuesday. This was agreed to. The acquittal of Curties is looked upon as certain.

Cockfighting in Hoboken and Westchester

County.

A match between Ludlow stock of Union Hill and the Greenville breed, backed by Jersey City sports, was fought last evening in a pit near the Hobokea ferry, the match having been made between two gentle men of Hudson county, one of whom has been con spicuous in Hoboken for efficiency as a member of Mr. Bergh's society. Five battles were arranged for, but Aspinwall, one of whom is Col. Aguero, to whom, the captain says, great credit is due for the arrangements as to the landing and prompt discharge of the arms and ammunition at the places named. The eleven passengers returned with the Stuart and are now here.

Kidnapping Women from Ward's Island to Fill the Dens in Ward's Island to Fill the Dens in Water Street.

On Monday morning James Conners, of Peck slip, missed a yawl boat. It was tracked to Asioria. Thomas F. Murphy, aged 20; Michael Knowles, aged 23; John Ridley, aged 22; and John Slavin, aged 18, were farrested and taken before Recorder Parsells. Not oming under his jurisdiction, and the New York authorities not sending for them, they were yesterday discharged. They say that they were employed to run women from Ward's Island with which to stock the

HARTFORD, Jan. 15 .- Wm. Hungerford, the oldest lawyer in Connecticut, died in this city to-night. aged 86 years. He was born at East Haddam, Conn., in 17:8, graduated at Yale College in 1809, and was admitted to the bar in New London in 1812. He subsequently moved to East Haddam, which town he repreonly surviving member of the Constitutional Conven-tion of isis. In 199 he came to Heriford, and rose to the head of his profession. In 1808 Yale conferred upon him the degree of LLD. He has not been in active practice since 1860. It is said that while living in Mid-diesex county there was scarcely a man in the county that he did not know by name. He had never been out of the State except once each to New York, Providence, and springfield. sented in the Legislature for six years. He was th

In the City Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, a re-cess of ave minutes was ordered. Two jurors remained away afteen minutes, and on their return found that their presence was worth just \$1 a minute, for the Judge fined them \$10 each. The jurors want to know who is going to fine the Judge when he is half an hour late, as sometimes happens.

The Light Weight Bruisers. Mr. Arthur Chambers publishes a card stating that he will accept Mr. George Seddon's challenge to try fistic conclusions for \$1,000 a side at 118 pounds weight. One hundred dollars forfelt has been put up, and arrangements made to have the fight come off in four months, at a place within five hundred miles of New York.

The Paterson Silk Weavers' Strike. A committee of the Paterson striking silk weavers visited the factory of the Mesers. Tilt yesterday, and were given reason to think that the price will be increased from forty cents to forty-five cents a yard. The men are confident of speedy resumption.

Eleven Persons Killed by a Boiler Explesion. BRUSSELS, Jan. 15 .- A boiler in a factory at Charlerol exploded this morning with most fatal results. Eleven persons were instantly killed and a large number wounded, some of them in a very scrious mea-